



STOP GREEN GREED

**How should we assess European energy policy?
Proposals to reduce the cost of electricity and protect
our heritage and health**

RADISSON RED Hotel

9th September 2026 2.30 pm – 4.30 pm

François Xavier-Bellamy

Vice-President PPE

What should European energy policy look like, and how can the expectations of local regions be taken into account?

Pr. Alain Ayong le Kama

Professor of Economics University of Paris Nanterre

Former Scientific advisor at the French ministry of
Transport and Infrastructure

*Is full-cost accounting essential for a rational
assessment of public policies?*

Production costs vs Full costs

- **Production costs (the levelized cost of energy - LCOE):** the cost for the investor or developer, over the lifespan of the Investment

It includes:

- The cost of constructing the infrastructure
- The cost of dismantling or decommissioning
- The cost of operation, upkeep and maintenance over the structure's lifespan
- Any costs associated with regulatory requirements (taxes, compliance and standards)
- ...

Production costs vs Full costs

- **Full costs** of an energy project includes (in addition to the production costs):
 - The costs of stabilizing frequency and voltage on the energy transport grid
 - The costs of subsidies paid (prices below guaranteed prices or during load shedding)
 - The ***costs of positive and negative externalities*** generated by the construction and operation of energy generation units
(*employment, agriculture, noise, CO₂ emissions, pollution, biodiversity, land development, heritage, curtailment of EDF's controllable generation and the export of surplus production at low prices, etc.*)

Production costs vs Full costs

- **Why do we need to assess costs on a full-cost basis**
 - investments have major socio-economic impacts
 - *on all stakeholders*
 - *on all the European citizens*
 - It is therefore necessary to assess all of these impacts, including externalities – that is to say, **at THEIR FULL COST** – before authorizing their implementation
 - **We need to know: WHO GAINS, WHO LOSES... WHAT?**
and not just the economic benefit for investors alone
- ***Conclusion: A comprehensive socio-economic study based on full-costs accounting must be required before any investment or programme is authorized***

The European renewable energy market: a completely absurd system ?

- **The basic rules of competition**, imposed by European regulatory authorities, **are not respected**
- It is the only business sector in which **investment-related risks are not borne by the investors themselves , but they are 'socialised'**
*This is a direct consequence of **the purchase obligation** imposed on national electricity distribution operators*
- Whilst **the profits and returns derived from these investments remain private**,
- **Socialised risks + privatised returns === a form of disguised subsidy**
an indirect transfer of investment costs from private developers to European citizens
- **Conclusion: A call on European market regulators to address this absurd situation...**

Conclusion: a need to assess all the socio-economic impacts (including: non-financial ones and externalities)

- It is very important to work on and assess all the impacts of any project so that they can be included in a socio-economic assessment, including:
- *non-financial ones*. Two examples :
 - For the **landscape**:
 - the “beauty” of landscapes obviously holds an economic value, that must be measured and leveraged
 - we should also consider the depreciation of private property values and the impact on
 - For **heritage**: the value of land, woodland and tourism are key indicators
- and **all the negative externalities** (noise, CO₂ emissions, pollution, biodiversity, etc.)
- **Conclusion: we know how to do this for investments in transport infrastructure**, and it is even mandated by the European authorities...
Why not in the energy sector as well?

The European renewable energy market: a completely absurd system ?

- **For the past 30 years, European policy has been promoting a 'disguised subsidy' that drives up the cost of electricity for European businesses and citizens:**
 - The basic rules of competition, imposed by European regulatory authorities, are not being respected;
 - It is the only business sector in which **investment -related risks are not borne by the investors themselves** **but they are 'socialised'**, that is to say, borne by citizens through their electricity bills;
This is a direct consequence of the purchase obligation imposed on national electricity distribution operators
 - Whilst **the profits and returns derived from these investments remain private**, ... they are almost entirely captured by the investors;
- **Socialised risks + privatised returns === a form of disguised subsidy:** an indirect transfer of investment costs from private developers to European citizens
- **Conclusion: A call on European market regulators to address this utterly absurd situation...**

A need to assess all the socio-economic impacts (including: non-financial ones and externalities)

- **It is very important to work on and assess all the impacts of any project so that they can be included in a socio-economic assessment**
If we don't do that, this means for a cost-benefit analysis, that we collectively consider that these issues count as zero... **these impacts do not exist**
- Including:
 - **non-financial ones** (jobs, the local economy, heritage, landscape, land development, tourism, etc.).
Two examples :
 - For the **landscape (bearing in mind that the “beauty” of landscapes obviously holds an economic value, that must be measured and leveraged)**: we should also consider the depreciation of private property values and the impact on
 - For **heritage (which can be seen as part of the common good of all Europeans)**: the value of land, woodland and tourism are key indicators.
 - and **all the negative externalities** (noise, CO₂ emissions, pollution, biodiversity, etc.)
Knowing that, the impacts of externalities can vary greatly depending on the type of project, particularly depending on whether:
 - **they are concentrated** (dams, thermal and nuclear power stations, etc.)
 - **or dispersed** (wind and solar farms), which consume much more land and require more connections per MWh produced.
- **Conclusion: we know how to do this for investments in transport infrastructure, and it is even mandated by the European authorities...**

Why not in the energy sector as well?

Average external costs by mode of transport in Europe (for several valuation systems)

Comparaison des coûts externes moyens par mode de transport selon les systèmes de valorisation

(Source : SETEC)

Unité : € / 1000 tonnes x km	Route				Rail				Voie d'eau 1350 T			
	UNITE	FUCAM	Boiteux	Infras	UNITE	FUCAM	Boiteux	Infras	UNITE	FUCAM	Boiteux	Infras
1 - Accidents	1,98	9,40	1,00	7,60	1,46	2,40	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2 - Bruit	2,14	6,70	ne	7,40	3,45	3,10	ne	3,20	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
3 - Pollution atmosphérique	7,85	18,20	4,00	42,80	3,80	5,00	4,50	8,30	3,00		1,45	14,10
4 - Effet de serre (CO2)	0,80		1,90	16,90	0,50		0,04	3,20	0,00	0,00	0,30	4,30
5 - Infrastructure (maintenance)	2,45	2,00	ne	ne	2,90		ne	ne	1,00		0,00	
6 - Congestion	5,45	21,10	4,86	inc	0,24		ne	ne	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
7 - Amont/Aval (Ch.clim)			0,00	8,80				2,40				3,30
8 - Nature Paysage				2,90				0,30				0,80
9 - Effet urbain				1,50				0,50				0,00
TOTAL	20,67	57,40	11,75	87,90	12,35	10,50	4,54	17,90	4,00	0,00	1,75	22,50
dont : 1 + 3 + 4 + 6	16,08	48,70	11,75	67,30	6,00	7,40	4,54	11,50	3,00	0,00	1,75	18,40

Nota : Les calculs Setec/Boiteux par véhicule ont été ramené par tonne avec 15t par PL et 450 t / train
Les coûts Infras et MB sont des couts marginaux

Francesco Patresi
President « Italia Nostra »

*European landscapes: economic assets worth
protecting?*

Wind, Solar and Agrivoltaics in Italy:
A Critical Analysis

The Paradoxical Effects of the “Green” Transition



.....➡

Francesco Pratesi
President of Italia Nostra Toscana
TESS Transizione Energetica Senza Speculazione



NO ONE QUESTIONS CLIMATE CHANGE OR ITS DANGEROUS EFFECTS ON THE PLANET

.....➡
*But is the energy transition we are pursuing really the right
solution? Is it effective and compatible with the values of equity,
justice, and environmental protection?*

How Much Do Solar and Wind Contribute to Italy's Overall Energy Mix?

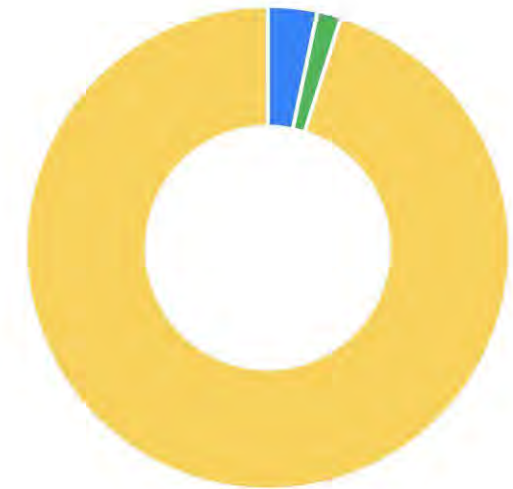
In 2025, solar energy accounted for approximately 3.3% of Italy's total energy supply.

Wind energy accounted for approximately 1.6%.

In 2025, solar and wind combined accounted for 4.9% of Italy's total energy supply.

Italy's final energy consumption – 2025

Weight of solar and wind electricity on total final energy consumption.



Solar electricity
3.3%

Wind electricity
1.6%

All other energy
95.1%

Sources: Terna 2025; ENEA, Analisi del sistema energetico italiano 2025. Percentages calculated from 115 Mtoe final energy consumption.

Quindi:

Fotovoltaico $\approx$ 3,3%

Eolico $\approx$ 1,6%

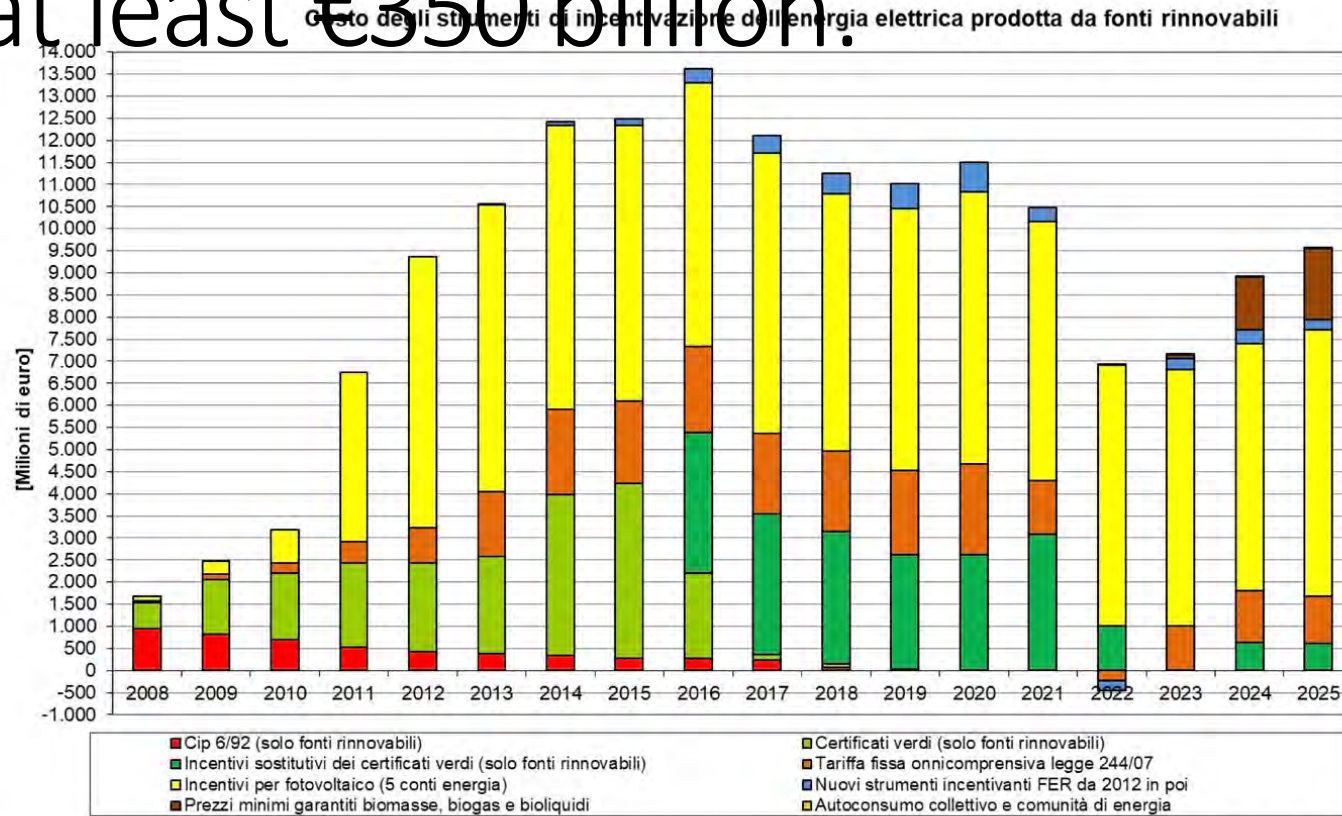
Eolico + fotovoltaico $\approx$ 4,9%

So, if Italy accounts for 0.7% of global CO₂ emissions, and solar and wind have reduced Italy's use of fossil fuels by 4.9%, what has been the global climate benefit of Italian solar and wind power?

$$0,7\% * 4,9\% = 0,035\%$$



**To date, we have spent over €170 billion on subsidies for wind and solar power alone.
reached at least €350 billion.**



- figura 45: sintesi degli oneri derivanti dalle incentivazioni alle sole fonti rinnovabili. I dati relativi all'anno 2024 sono preconsuntivi, mentre i dati del 2025 sono previsionali –

Wind and solar currently account for less than 5% of Italy's total primary energy supply.

Damage to Italy's landscapes and natural beauty — and therefore to tourism

- Industrialisation of rural landscapes
- Loss of historic landscapes and local identity
- Widespread visual degradation of landscapes and ridgelines
- Erosion and homogenisation of cultural heritage
- Damage to tourism and local economies
- Acceleration of rural depopulation and the abandonment of villages
- Damage to biodiversity and bird life



The Irreversible Damage to Landscapes Caused by Wind Turbines



Parco Eolico Borgia (CZ) - Eni "Plenitude"



Squillace (CZ) View from the coastal hills

Damage to Birdlife

Birds of prey killed daily by wind turbine blades



Every day, hundreds of birds — often hawks, eagles, and migratory birds — are killed by wind turbine blades.

Julien Lacaze

President « Sites et Monuments »

What reforms are needed to protect our European heritage?



FICHE DE SUIVI DE MORTALITÉ

Date 16/01/2023	Découvreur Antoine Triaud-Margot	Circulaire SOS de mortalité
Ville Béziers	Heure 10h34	SDA 04
Localité Béziers	Structure A. Triaud-Margot	SDA 04
Exploitant JALISCO	Vent Fable	Temp. 12°C
Pluie Fable	Localisation Noyers	Visibilité Bonne

☒ Oiseau
 ☐ Chèvre-capri
 ☐ Espèce commune
 ☐ Aigle royal
 ☐ Espèce endémique

Age :
☒ Adulte
☐ Immature
☐ Juvenile
☐ Indéterminé

Sexe :
☐ Mâle
☐ Femelle
☐ Indéterminé

Statut
☐ Mâle
☐ Juven
☐ Bessé

Statut de l'individu
☐ En fondement
☒ A l'arrêt

Statut de l'individu
☐ En fondement
☒ A l'arrêt

Statut de l'individu
☐ En fondement
☒ A l'arrêt

Statut de l'individu
☐ En fondement
☒ A l'arrêt

Wind power on the Escandorgue massif (Hérault) in the Haut-Languedoc Regional Natural Park and its impact on biodiversity.
Photo M.A. Chavanis / S&M

Saint-Brieuc Bay wind farm (62 turbines) seen from the tip of Saint-Cast, with Fort La Latte (Côtes-d'Armor)



The Sainte-Victoire mountain today framed by a park of 22 wind turbines (Var). Photo M.A. Chavanis / S&M



Tarps covering the blades of the Sainte-Victoire wind turbines bearing the words “TIANJIN CHINA”



Solar power plant in Andon (Alpes-Maritimes)



Rooftop solar panels in Foix (Ariège)

Multi-year Energy Planning PPE 3 (2025-2035) - Summary of identified goals & environmental impacts

Synthèse des objectifs de la PPE 3

	2023	2030	2035
Sortie possible	Environ 100% d'énergie finale fossile consommée	40% d'énergie finale fossile consommée	30% d'énergie finale fossile consommée
Production d'électricité décarbonée	458 TWh	577 TWh	Entre 666 et 708 TWh
Production nucléaire	56 réacteurs 320,4 TWh	57 réacteurs en service 360 TWh (400 TWh « ambition managériale » d'EDF)	
Photovoltaïque	19,3 GW ² 22,7 TWh	54 GW ~66 TWh	65 - 90 GW ~92 - 110 TWh
Eolien terrestre	21,9 GW ³ 48,7 TWh	33 GW ~72 TWh	40-45 GW ~91 - 103 TWh
Eolien en mer	0,84 GW ⁴ 1,9 TWh	3,6 GW ~14 TWh	18 GW ~71 TWh
Hydro-électricité	25,9 GW (avec STEP) ⁵ 54,2 TWh ⁶	26,3 GW (avec STEP) ~54 TWh	28,7 GW (avec STEP) ~54 TWh
Chaleur et froid renouvelable et de récupération	172 TWh chaleur ⁸	276 TWh chaleur	328-421 TWh
Bio gaz (Objectifs en TWh PCS)	19,5 TWh dont 9 TWh injecté dans les réseaux de gaz naturel	50 TWh dont 44 TWh injecté dans les réseaux de gaz naturel	50-85 TWh
Biocarburants dans le transport	38 TWh dans le transport	55 TWh dans le transport	Entre 70 et 90 TWh (transport et hors transport)
Hydrogène (capacité d'électrolyse installée)	0 GW	Jusqu'à 4,5 GW (9-19 TWh _{hyd})	Jusqu'à 8 GW (16-40 TWh _{hyd})
Consommation d'énergie finale	1509 TWh	1243 TWh	ENVIRON 1100 TWh

En 12 ans

X 4,8

X 2,1

X 37

X 4,4

Résumé des enjeux environnementaux de la PPE 3 par rapport à un scénario sans

	Climat-énergie	Biodiversité, sols et eau	Ressources (métaux...)	Risques	Santé et pollutions	Patrimoine
Baisse énergie finale « Rénovation thermique »	++	++	++	++	++	++
Baisse énergie fossile	++	++	++	++	++	++
Biomasse solide	++	++	++	++	++	++
PAC	++	++	++	++	++	++
Géothermie thermique	++	++	++	++	++	++
Solaire thermique	++	++	++	++	++	++
Récupération chaleur	++	++	++	++	++	++
Valorisation déchets	++	++	++	++	++	++
Biocarburants	++	++	++	++	++	++
Gaz naturel	++	++	++	++	++	++
Gaz renouvelable	++	++	++	++	++	++
Hydrogène	++	++	++	++	++	++
Hydroélectricité + STEP	++	++	++	++	++	++
Eolien terrestre	++	++	++	++	++	++
Photovoltaïque	++	++	++	++	++	++
Energies marines renouvelables « éolien marin »	++	++	++	++	++	++
Réacteurs nucléaires existants	++	++	++	++	++	++
Nouveaux réacteurs nucléaires	++	++	++	++	++	++
Traitement et recyclage des combustibles nucléaires usés	++	++	++	++	++	++
Thermique fossile	++	++	++	++	++	++
Sécurité d'approvisionnement en électricité et le recours aux flexibilités	++	++	++	++	++	++
Batteries stationnaires	++	++	++	++	++	++
Réseau électrique	++	++	++	++	++	++
Sécurité d'approvisionnement en gaz	++	++	++	++	++	++
Réseau de gaz	++	++	++	++	++	++
Sécurité d'approvisionnement en carburants	++	++	++	++	++	++

Lorsque l'évolution d'une filière ne devrait pas avoir d'impact notable sur un enjeu environnemental, elle n'est pas mentionnée dans le tableau correspondant.

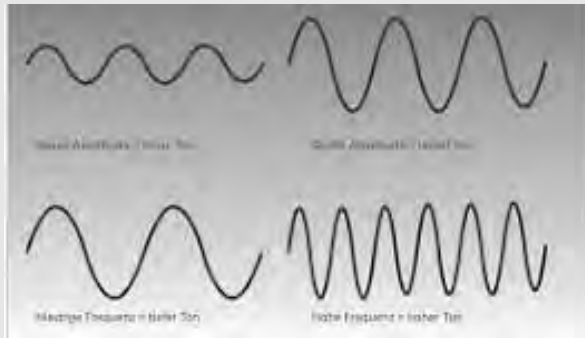
Dr.Ursula Bellut-Staeck

Specialist in general and emergency medicine

Are health considerations taken into account when assessing projects?

Of the various harmful effects caused by large wind turbines, infrasound is one of the most significant. Due to its characteristics, it can interfere with the biological integrity of organisms.

“Sound is force, is energy, is vibration, is information”
(M. Plank, A. Einstein, N. Tesla)

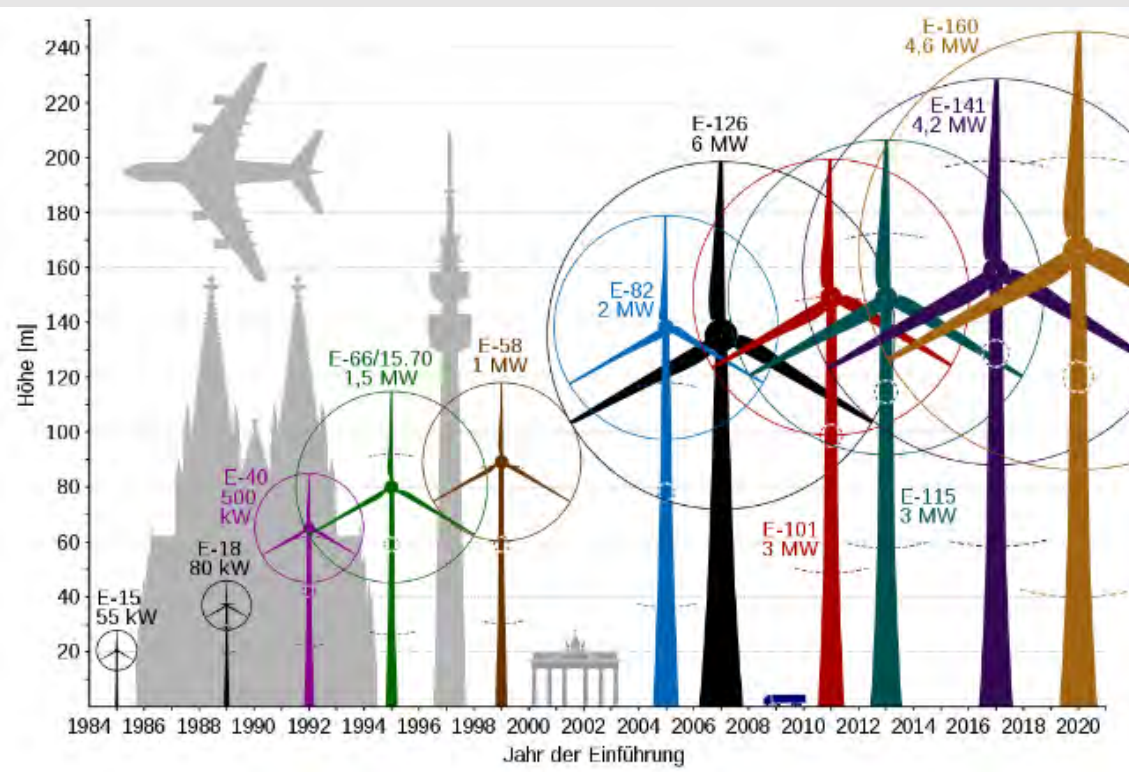


All presentations are based on current scientific findings

Dr. Ursula Maria Bellut-Staeck, MD, 09.09.2026 in Brussels

290 meters

What has happened ?

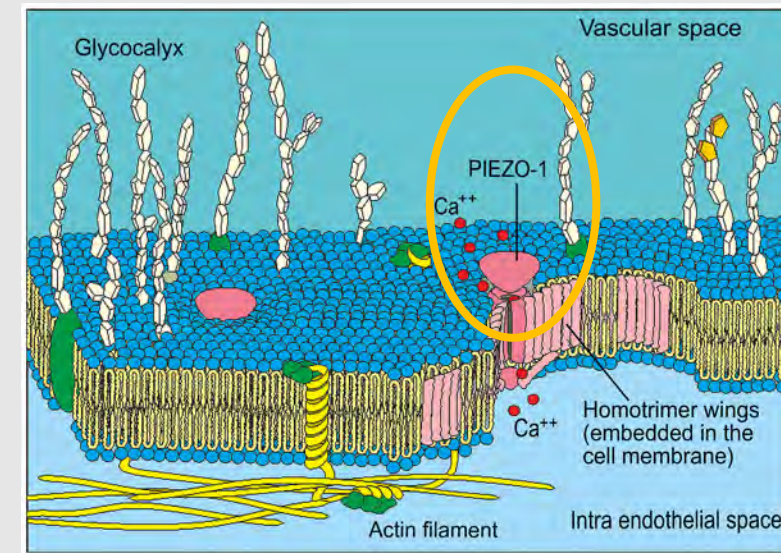


IT was NOT respected:

The bigger the rotor of a wind turbine, the deeper the frequency and the higher the Sound Pressure Levels, the more may be transferred into the tissue and can disrupt cellular functions.

- Living organisms can perceive sound outside the ear via mechanosensory receptors in vital organs and blood vessels

For the new recognized Perception Level, a Medicine Nobel Prize was awarded in 2021



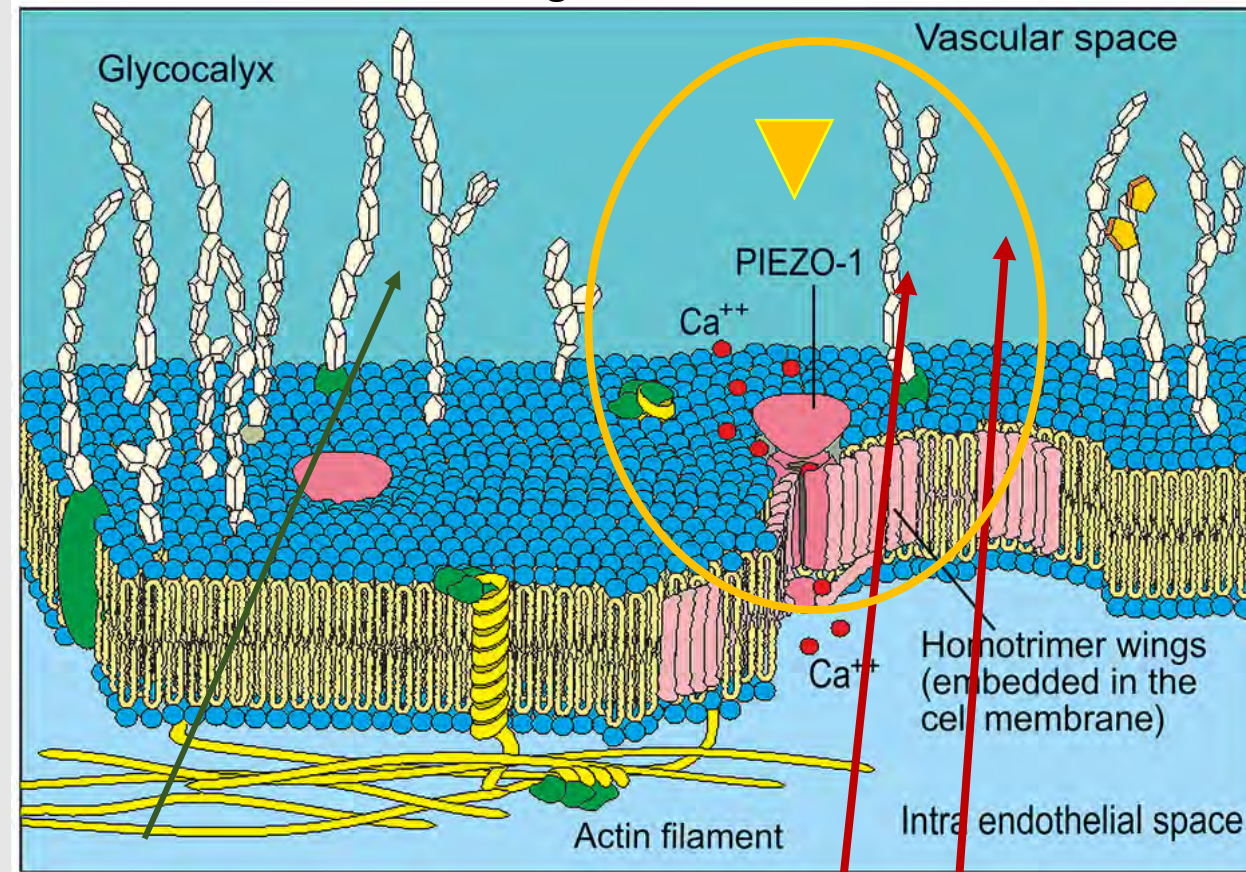
Endothelial surface facing the blood flow

- After prolonged stress, the body can lose its homeostasis. Oxidative stress develops. Blood vessels and organs will respond with silent inflammation. This means that potential chronic inflammation can lead to hypertension, atherosclerosis, possibly cancer, reduced fertility, brain dysfunction, etc....➡



Situation with technical infrasound – highest evidence-

Endothelial surface facing blood flow



Perception from the environment
gravity, air pressure

**Infrasound
pulses**

The problem of chronic impact:
Any organism will collapse
under chronic impact.

**Energy production and
infrasound:**

Wind turbines are the biggest
sources

Large solar farms with
converters

Data centres are increasing.

The groundbreaking scientific publication of Prof. Ken Mattsson confirms:

Critical sound pressure levels in the range of 92 to 115 d(B)Z due to atmospheric conditions in the vicinity of today's wind turbines **within a radius at least 5–10 kilometers!**

For– the 7 MW class – these values will be even **higher**.

- This may result in a loss of insects, birds and mammals, as well as damage to the edaphon (the underground organisms), by vibration, apart from the macroscopic damage to natural habitats and the impact of e.g., PFAS on large areas – and consequently on drinking water.
- This means not only a possible severe impact on public health, but a threat for the whole Biodiversity.

- Critical sound pressure levels are reached.

- 26.08.2026 Actual Preprint article 32

- Repeated Infrasound Exposure Alters Vasomotion in Mice

- Maryam Dastan 1, Ursula Bellut-Staack 2, Juan Zhou 1, Bernhard Scherzinger 2, Marcel Bremekamp 2 and Christian Lehmann 1,*

- Doi: 10.20944/preprints202608.1927.v1

- This can be regarded as first evidence in an experimental setting under realistic conditions (100 dB, 1 Hz), that microcirculatory dynamics can be directly modified by repeated infrasound.

Three important messages to take home:

1: Infrasound can only be assessed in unweighted d(B) values !

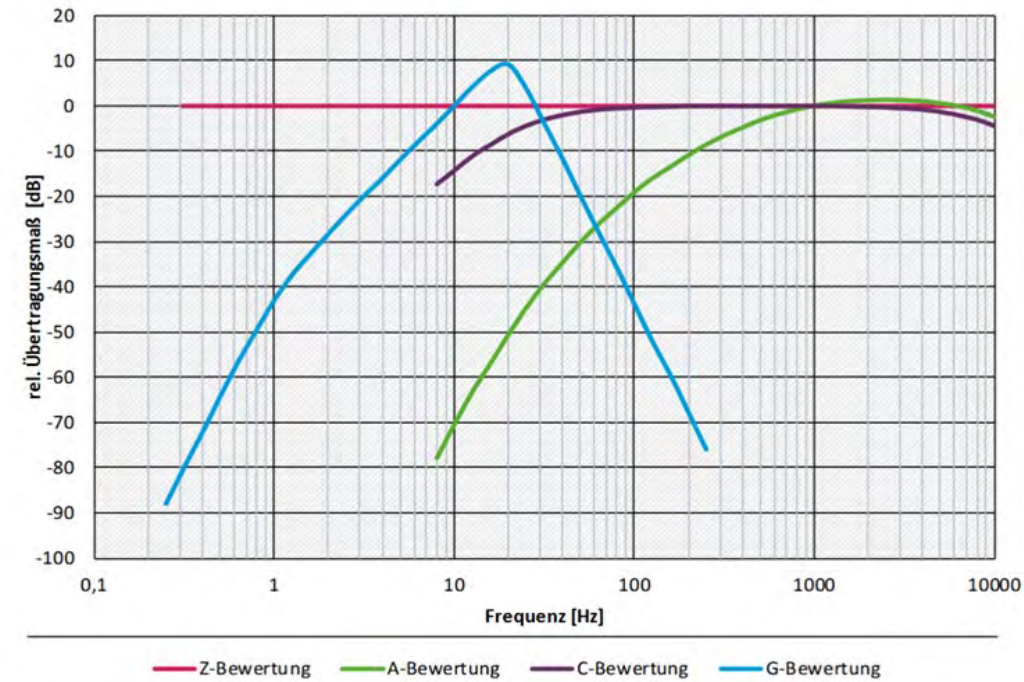
The d(B)A weighting is scientific “nonsense” as the loss of 70 dB at 10 Hz shows (green line).

2. We have an more and more uncontrollable situation with high intensities of infrasound in the environment.

What you cannot hear, → can damage your health!

3. The actual sound pressure levels of wind turbines have been significantly underestimated worldwide (thereby undermining the authorities’ main argument that they are ‘harmless’). Large wind turbines pose a growing threat to public health and biodiversity on-shore and off-shore.

Abbildung 8: Typische Frequenzbewertungskurven (Z-, A-, C- und G-Bewertung)



Quelle: Eigene Darstellung, Möhler+Partner Ingenieure AG

German Environment Agency, Umweltbundesamt, Juli 2020

RESULTS:

Large wind turbines can undermine the dignity of humans and animals, as they are increasingly at conflict with the vital regulatory mechanisms of all living beings, including plants.

Science is constantly evolving. A hypothesis is only considered valid until it is superseded by new knowledge. Accepting this and ensuring it is upheld for the common good requires us to uphold the values of the European Enlightenment.

As a necessary and urgent measure, we are calling for a moratorium across the whole of Europe until transparent scientific studies have been carried out to reassess infrasound frequencies and **all the consequences** for the environment.

Photo taken 2025 on the North Sea coast
nearby the Wadden Sea National Park,
showing flocks of the wind-sensitive golden
plover



Quotes from the philosopher and theologian Mario Weidele from Augsburg:

- Every technology must justify itself to those affected, not the other way round
- Acceptance of wind power cannot be achieved through coercion, but only through reassurance that it poses no harm.
- Human dignity encompasses the protection of one's biological integrity

A fundamental prerequisite therefore is peace and freedom.

Citation Willy Brandt:

“Peace is not everything, but without peace, everything is nothing” –

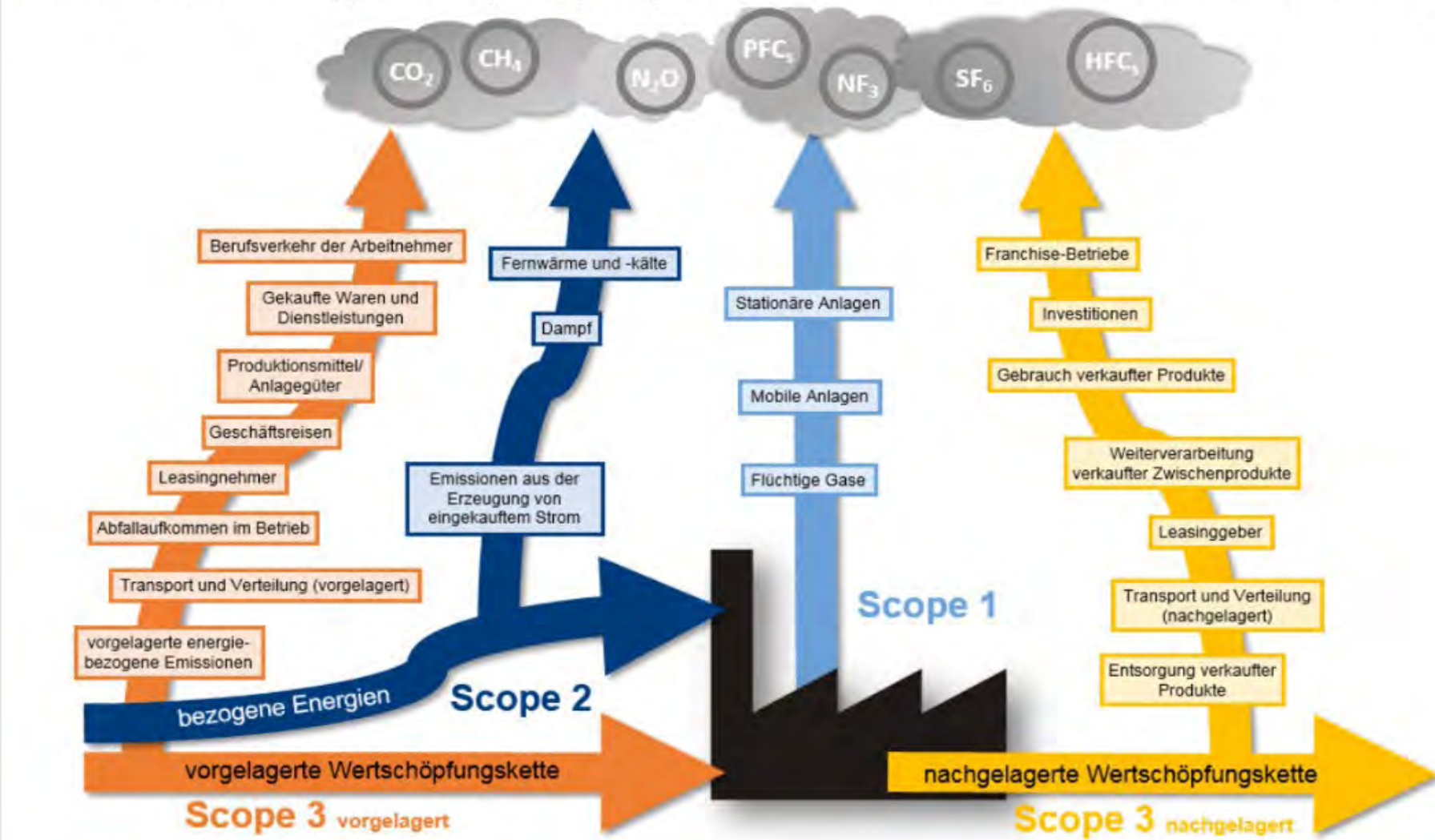
Thomas Mock

VERNUNFTKRAFT Rechtsanwalt/Lawyer

Energy projects: A major risk to global mineral resources?

Agenda

Emissions-Kategorien (Scopes) nach dem Greenhouse Gas Protocol



Copper mining - in Brasil



Copper mining – in Mongolia

